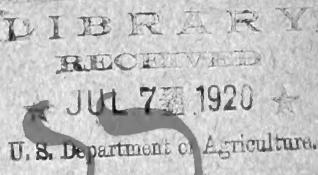


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1908



1906
CATALOGUE
1907

Chattanooga Nurseries

FRUITS
and Ornamental
Trees and Shrubs

CHATTANOOGA
TENNESSEE

DUPLICATE

TENNESSEE
STATE BOARD OF ENTOMOLOGY
AGRICULTURE--COMMERCE

W. W. OGILVIE
CHAIRMAN

H. A. MORGAN
STATE ENTOMOLOGIST AND PLANT PATHOLOGIST
G. M. BENTLEY
ASSISTANT

H. A. MORGAN
SECRETARY

KNOXVILLE

Certificate No. 18.

Season of 1906

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Is To Certify. That on August 1-8, 1906, the nursery grounds of Chattanooga Nursery Co., at Chattanooga and Winchester, Tennessee, were inspected by A. J. Anders and myself; that the growing nursery stock was apparently free from San Jose Scale and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases. Party agrees to fumigate all nursery stock.

This certificate has reference to insects and diseases, and is not otherwise to be considered as an endorsement of the parties to whom issued; it does not apply to stock not grown in the aforesaid nurseries unless such stock is covered by proper certificate in favor of the nursery where grown. It is not transferable and may be revoked for cause.

This certificate becomes invalid after August 1, 1907, and cannot be legally used after that date.

G. M. BENTLEY,
Asst. State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist.

IN ORDERING PLEASE USE THIS SHEET; ALSO USE RETURN ENVELOPE ENCLOSED

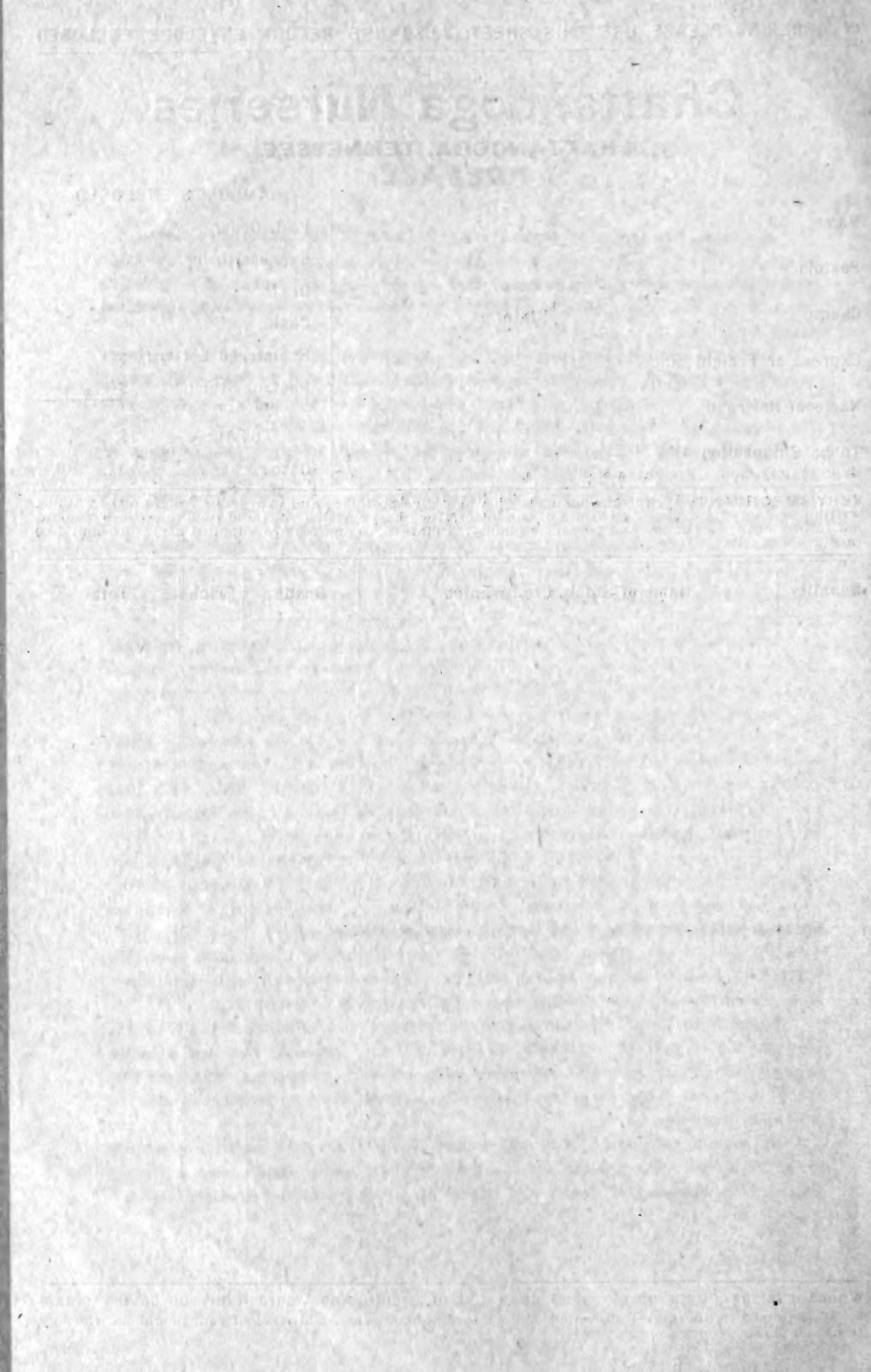
Chattanooga Nurseries

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Name	AMOUNTS ENCLOSED	
Postoffice	P. O. Order	\$
County	Draft	\$
Express or Freight office	Cash	\$
Name of Railroad	Registered Letter	\$
To be Shipped by	Postage Stamps	\$
Express (give name). Freight or Mail	2c stamps preferred.	
	TOTAL \$	
	Date	190

VERY IMPORTANT—Write your name very plainly; give postoffice and express or freight office. When writing us at any time, please give date of our letter, if we have written you; and each and every time do not fail to write your name and postoffice plainly. Plants, 6, 50 and 500 are supplied at 12, 100 and 1000 rates respectively.

When ordering Plants please send us a list of people who would likely be buying plants.
We will make a liberal free allowance of stock for the names and addresses of your neighbors who buy trees and plants.



PREFACE

We take pleasure in presenting a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of new and promising sorts and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

We have not attempted a full and complete description of all varieties named, but shall be pleased to answer by letter any inquiries sent with stamp for reply, as to planting, cultivating, etc., and as to the most desirable sorts for planting in different localities, and for different purposes.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable; first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous well matured trees or plants; and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the genuineness of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect our customers from error or imposition. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure, and absolutely true to name.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This, with judicious pruning, and proper selection of varieties suitable for the locality, will in nearly all sections of the country, produce gratifying results.

The soil hereabout being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid, firm texture of wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the choicest nursery stock to planters with entire confidence.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and still further to protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of enlightened and cultivated taste in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals; accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we are confident we shall continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

INFORMATION—Read Carefully.

ORDERS—In ordering be sure to write your name and address plainly, giving name of postoffice, express office and railroad.

Do this every time you write.

We begin shipping early in November, and continue all winter as the weather permits, and can ship up to April 1st.

INSPECTION—A Certificate of Nursery Inspection will accompany each shipment, showing that stock is healthy and free from disease.

TERMS—Cash in advance, unless otherwise agreed.

SEND MONEY by bankers' draft; New York exchange; registered letter, express money order or postoffice money order.

REFERENCE—Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn., or R. G. Dun Mercantile Agency.

Suitable Distances of Trees, etc., in Planting.

APPLES—Standard	30 to 40 feet apart each way
APPLES—Pyramidal	15 to 18 feet apart each way
APPLES—Dwarf (bushy)	10 feet apart each way
PEARS—Standard	20 to 25 feet apart each way
PEARS—Pyramidal	16 to 18 feet apart each way
PEARS—Dwarf	10 feet apart each way
CHERRIES—Standard	18 to 20 feet apart each way
CHERRIES—Dukes and Morellos	16 to 18 feet apart each way
PLUMS—Standard	16 to 18 feet apart each way
PLUMS—Pyramidal	10 to 14 feet apart each way
PEACHES	16 to 18 feet apart each way
APRICOTS	16 to 18 feet apart each way
NECTARINES	16 to 18 feet apart each way
QUINCES	10 to 12 feet apart each way
CURRENTS	3 to 4 feet apart each way
GOOSEBERRIES	3 to 4 feet apart each way
RASPBERRIES	3 to 4 feet apart each way
BLACKBERRIES	6 to 8 feet apart each way
STRAWBERRIES	1½ to 3 feet apart each way
STRAWBERRIES—For cultivation for market, with horse, hoe or cultivator	3 to 4 feet each way
GRAPES	8 to 10 feet each way

Number of Plants on One Acre, at Various Distances

At 3 feet apart, each way	4,840
At 4 feet apart, each way	2,729
At 5 feet apart, each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart, each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart, each way	325
At 15 feet apart, each way	200
At 18 feet apart, each way	135
At 20 feet apart, each way	110
At 25 feet apart, each way	70
At 30 feet apart, each way	50

To estimate the number of Plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

Directions For Transplanting Trees and Shrubs.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, remanuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

PREPARATION OF THE TREES—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the Nursery and many of the roots are broken and destroyed, as will be the case however careful the packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back in pruning at transplanting one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the larger roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, as new roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

PLANTING—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the tree without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth well filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. In extremely dry weather a pail of water may be poured upon the earth, to settle it about the roots, but this is seldom necessary. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in Autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees the stock on which they are budded, and no more, should be under ground. They will then stand firmly and will not lose their dwarf character by the rooting of the standard stock.

STAKING—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

MULCHING—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, renders watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the canker-worm and caterpillars do not find safe lodgment among their branches, nor the borer cut its way into their trunks, that the grasses do not form a close turf about them, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence corners, and break down the tender branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil, and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial, but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, misshapen specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the tree. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees should always be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

TREATMENT OF TREES THAT HAVE BEEN FROZEN IN THE PACKAGES, OR RECEIVED DURING FROSTY WEATHER, OR AFTER LONG EXPOSURE—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours. When ready to plant prune more closely than ordinarily.

PRUNING—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases, whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth, and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be

pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary Catalogue.

GRAPE VINES—Require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room, and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back four to five feet, ready for fastening to the trellis. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

BERRIES—Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of especial value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crown early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure. If set for fruit, keep the runners cut off.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES—Need heavy mulching, so that new wood will have room to grow.

ROSES—Should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every Autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground in the following Spring.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the Winter, and planting them in the Spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the Fall, Nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the Spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the Spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the Fall and trenched in over Winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first Winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost. While if dug in the Fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

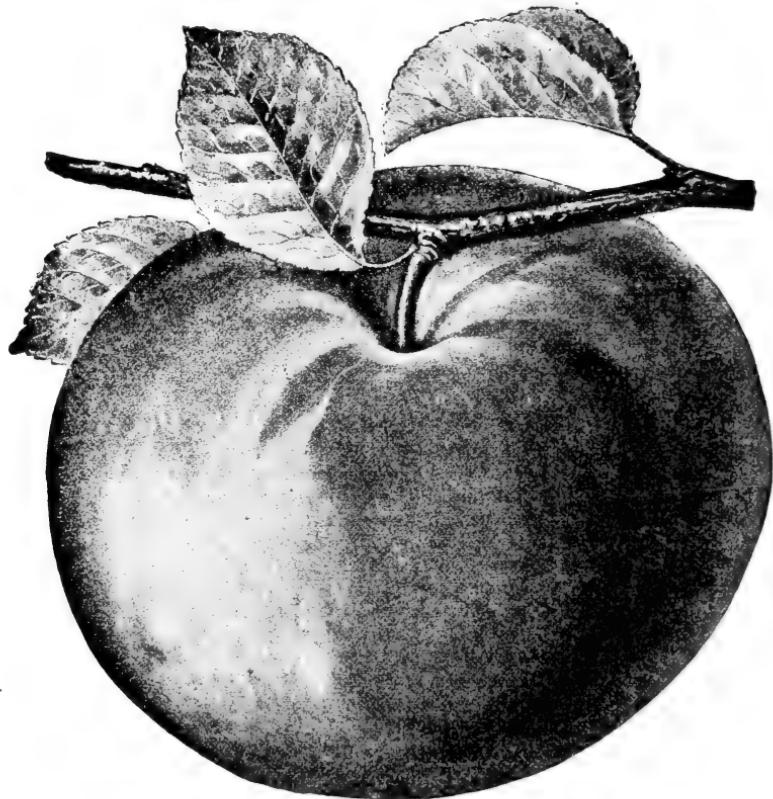
To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the Winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and *see that this is firmly packed*. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

APPLES

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up, which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, while the process of "evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land.



If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

Our list embraces a most careful selection of the best sorts for the several seasons.

Summer Varieties.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, roundish, bright straw color; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with slightly sub-acid flavor. The tree is a moderate grower and is one of the most productive early varieties now grown in the South. It is safe to say that fully 50 per cent. of the early apples planted in the South now are the Early Harvest.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, conical, covered with deep crimson overspread with a thick bloom; flesh juicy, rich and acid. Its earliness, handsome appearance, its excellent qualities and the vigor of the trees make it one of the finest apples to plant. In fact, it is given out by expert apple growers that this is the best early red apple in the South.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—This is another fine apple to plant for early summer apples. Too well known to describe.

STRIPED JUNE—Small to medium, rather flat, skin yellow with dark red stripes, sub-acid and of high flavor.

HORSE—Large, green, acid, good for cooking and drying, known everywhere. Profitable as a commercial variety for shipping to the northern markets.

RED JUNE—A popular variety in the South, medium in size, productive, good grower.

Autumn Varieties.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium size, yellow with red cheek, flesh white and tender.

BUCKINGHAM—A popular and profitable variety, valuable for table or market. Fruit medium to large; flesh yellowish, breaking, tender, juicy and excellent; small core.

Winter Varieties.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Medium size, slightly conical, dark red, juicy and long keeper, good market variety.

BEN DAVIS—Large, handsome, striped and of good quality, productive, a late keeper, highly esteemed in the South and West as a winter variety.

GANO—Originated in Missouri; form conical, good size and smooth, deep red, shaded on the sunny side to mahogany; is very attractive, flesh pale yellow, fine grain, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, good keeper and shipper. Tree vigorous, hardy grower, regular bearer.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Medium to large size, rich golden yellow, juicy, crisp, tender and of best quality. Should be gathered before turning yellow and put in cellar to ripen; good keeper, fine for canning. Tree a hardy and good grower, early and prolific bearer.

ALBERMARLE PIPPIN—A magnificent large yellow apple of unsurpassed flavor. Thrives only in the mountains and hill country of the central parts of the country.

JONATHAN—Perfectly hardy and productive in all soils, which makes it a very desirable variety. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed, skin thin and smooth, yellow ground, almost covered with lively red stripes, deepening to a dark red on the sunny side, flesh white, very tender and juicy, with a vinous flavor, valuable for home use or market.

LIMBER TWIG—Medium, dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid, good. Tree thrifty, but open grower.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Large, oblong, bright red with darker red stripes, very handsome, fair quality, a good grower and an early and prolific bearer; valuable for market.

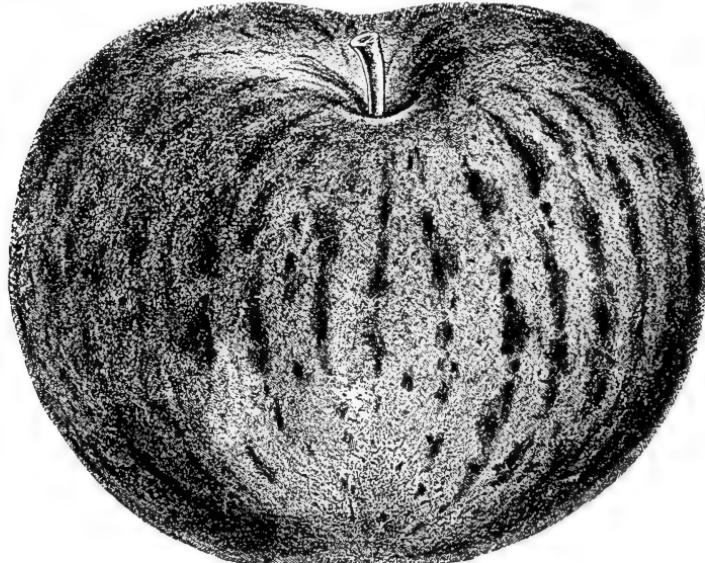
MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Originated in Arkansas. Seedling of the Winesap, which it resembles, but superior to it in many ways. Fruit large, deep red, sub-acid, early and abundant bearer, good keeper. Tree a strong grower. This is one of the good winter varieties.

NEWTON PIPPIN—One of the best, high quality, very juicy, crisp and delicious flavor, fine keeper. For best results must have culture.

N. W. GREENING—Greenish yellow, good size, fine quality and hardy.

SHOCKLEY—Medium, conical, always regular; yellow with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or sub-acid with some flavor. Tree erect and vigorous grower; productive.

WINESAP—Medium dark red, sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer.



WEALTHY—Medium size, red streaked with white, quality good; productive.

YATES—Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic; good Southern variety.

YORK IMPERIAL—Does well in this section. Medium size, oval, skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh crisp, tender and juicy. A good keeper, prolific bearer.

Price of Apple Trees.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
2 years, first class, 5 to 6 feet .....	.25c	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$100 00
2 years, first class, 4 to 5 feet .....	.20c	1 75	12 50	90 00
1 year, first class, 3 to 4 feet .....	.15c	1 50	10 00	70 00
1 year, first class, 2 to 3 feet .....	.10c	80	7 00	50 00

Will make liberal allowance of free stock for names and addresses of your neighbors who buy trees and plants.

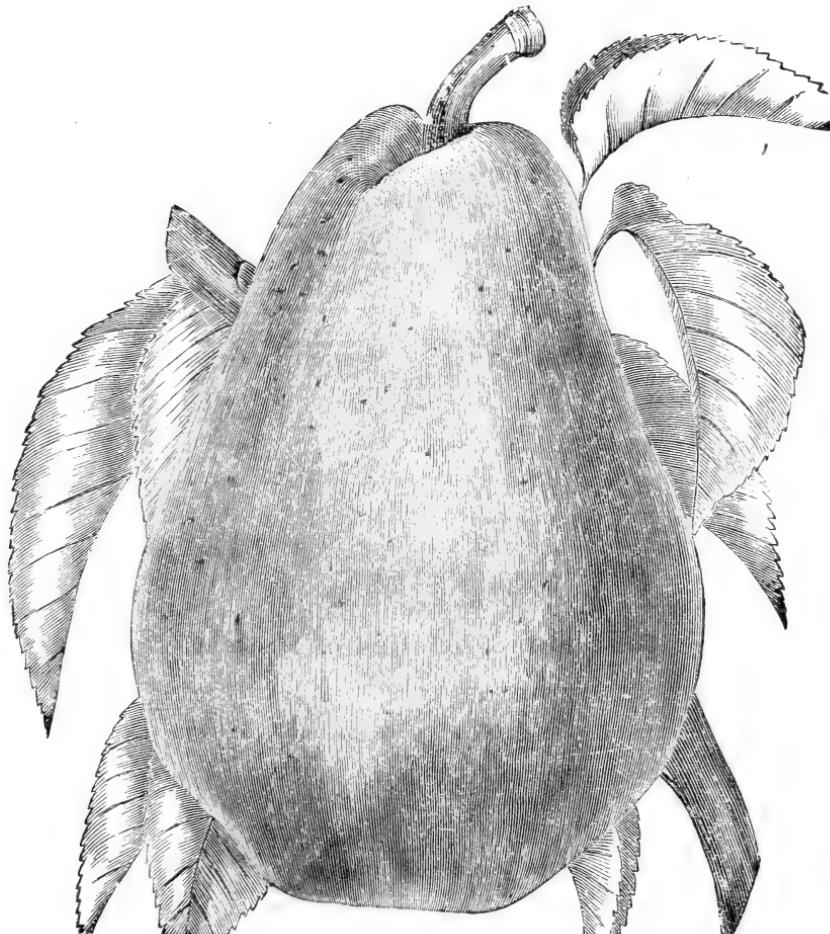
Crab Apples.

HYSLOP—Very showy and popular on account of its large size.

WHITNEY—Large, smooth skin, glossy, green; very handsome. Same price as apples.

PEARS

Standard Pears prefer a strong loam, but succeed well in a great variety of soils, and upon almost any land that will produce good crops of vegetables or grain.



Pears will keep longer and their flavor be greatly improved by picking before they are quite mature, and ripening them in the house. By a judicious selection of varieties their season can be extended from July to February.

KIEFFER—This variety is too well known for description. The great points of favor for Keiffer is first the vigorous, healthy growth of tree; second, a great cropper, bears every year; third, the tree is almost blight proof and makes it a good all-round pear to plant.

LINCOLN'S CORELESS—Originated in Middle Tennessee, and is one of the finest winter pears now grown in the South. The original tree stood for many years in Lincoln County, Tennessee, and produced a great crop of fruit.

LAWRENCE—Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh white, very rich and juicy; unsurpassed as an early winter pear; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care. The tree is healthy, vigorous, and a fine grower. Every one who has a plot of land should have a few trees.

LECONTE—This is a remarkable, vigorous grower. The fruit is bell-shaped, of a rich, creamy yellow, when ripe; very smooth and fine looking; ships well. It is a great favorite in some sections of the South.

GARBER'S—Tree very vigorous and healthy; productive; fruit medium size, light yellow with a distinct quince-like flavor; valuable for canning.

EARLY HARVEST (Chambers or Kentucky)—Originated in Maryland and valued as a profitable early variety. Fruit medium to large; rich golden-yellow, with red cheek, thickly covered with gray dots.

Price of Pear Trees, Except Where Noted.

	Each.	10	100
First class, 6-7 feet .....	.35c	\$3 00	\$20 00
First class, 5-6 feet .....	.30c	2 50	15 00
First class, 4-5 feet .....	.25c	2 00	12 50
First class, 3-4 feet .....	.20c	1 50	10 00

Price of Keiffer Pear Trees.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
First class, 6-7 feet .....	.25c	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$140 00
First class, 5-6 feet .....	.20c	1 75	12 00	120 00
First class, 4-5 feet .....	.15c	1 25	10 00	100 00
First class, 3-4 feet .....	.10c	.90	8 50	80 00
First class, 2-3 feet .....	.10c	.75	7 50	60 00

PLUMS

Desirable Varieties of Plums.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong, clay soil, where they grow the most thriflily, and suffer the least from the "curculio" and "black knot," and, as is the case with all other fruits, they are greatly benefited by thorough cultivation.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of plums from the attacks of the *curculio* by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects, which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will repay the daily attention given it. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning.

Standard trees are generally from 4 to 6 feet, and should be encouraged

after planting to form branches low down, or near the ground, and by this means low-headed trees will be secured.

ABUNDANCE—The fruit very large, somewhat oval; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, with a rich sweetness; ripens in advance of other varieties.

RED JUNE—This is another great market variety, being planted in large quantities in the South for shipment to Northern and Eastern markets. The tree is a vigorous grower. The fruit is medium to large, dark red, with handsome color and very showy; the quality is excellent.

BURBANK—The Burbank is another profitable variety to plant, being perhaps the most profitable variety introduced from Japan. The tree is a thrifty, hardy, vigorous grower. One great point of favor, it bears when very young, sometimes when only two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick and is almost curculio proof. This is a great shipper.

WICKSON—Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan plums I have fruited so far, this one stands pre-eminent. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon-red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper."

GONZALES—Fruit very large, meaty, of a brilliant red; finest of flavor; good shipper and keeper; tree very strong and immensely productive.

AMERICA—Fruit larger than the average Japan; color glossy, coral red; flesh light yellow, moderately firm, of excellent quality. Ripens two to three weeks before Burbank.

CHABOTT—Two and one-half inches long by two inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid and sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. First of September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive. September.

WILD GOOSE—Medium size; oblong; bright vermillion red; juicy, sweet, of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio. July.

Price of Plum Trees on Plum Roots.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
First class, 4-5 feet .....	.30c	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00
First class, 3-4 feet .....	.25c	2 00	15 00	100 00
First class, 2-3 feet .....	.20c	1 50	12 00	80 00

Price of Plum on Peach Roots.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
First class, 4-5 feet .....	.20c	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
First class, 3-4 feet .....	.15c	1 25	10 00	85 00
First class, 2-3 feet .....	.10c	.90	7 50	65 00

Plum, June Budded on Peach.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
2-3 feet .....	.10c	\$.90	\$ 7 50	\$ 60 00
1-2 feet .....	.5c	.75	6 00	50 00
Under 1 foot .....	.5c	.50	4 00	30 00

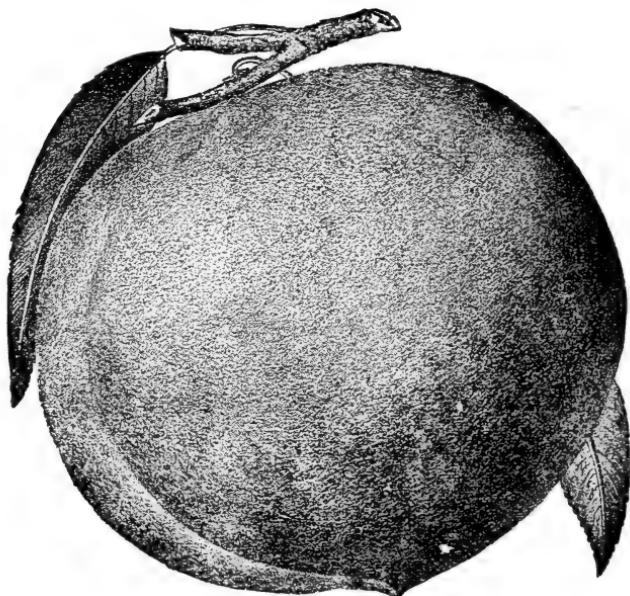
Will make liberal allowance of free stock for names and addresses of your neighbors who buy trees and plants.

PEACHES

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facilities with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

Our peach trees are budded on seedlings from seed collected in the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina, and are absolutely free from yellow roseth and all other diseases of the peach.



Ten Profitable Sorts.

✓ (1) **ELBERTA**—This variety stands at the head of the list; known everywhere; ripens in south Georgia the 15th of July; in north Georgia and Arkansas and Alabama about August 1. The famous Elberta is known in all Northern and Eastern markets, and is sought after by thousands of buyers and solicitors.

(2) **BELLE OF GEORGIA**—Very large; skin white, with red cheeks; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. We consider it one of the best varieties for eating. The tree is a rapid grower and comes into bearing at an early age. The Belle of Georgia has been a great favorite in the northern and eastern markets. August.

✓ (3) **CARMAN**—This is another one of the most profitable varieties to plant. The tree is hardy and productive; fruit large, showy; skin yellowish

white, dotted and flush red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red. It is not a cling or free, but is termed semi-cling. July.

(4) TILLOTTSON—Another profitable variety planted extensively in the South; too well known to need description. June and July.

(5) CHINESE FREE—Early white peach, which is popular all through the South. July.

(6) SLAPPY—This is the new peach in the South that goes by leaps and bounds. This variety resembles the Elberta in size, shape and color, but is two weeks ahead of the Elberta, and might be termed Early Elberta. No one planting a commercial orchard should overlook "Slappy." July.

(7) WADDELL—This is a new early peach that originated in Georgia. It is being extensively planted in the Fort Valley district. It is described as being medium to large size, oblong shape, creamy white with bright blush; flesh firm, white and very sweet and rich when ripe; freestone. It is said to be very hardy and stands well as a shipper. This peach is bound to have a big run. July.

(8) YELLOW ST. JOHN—This is one of the most beautiful and profitable yellow free stone peaches. It is planted extensively through southern Georgia, and is considered there one of the best early peaches for market. July.

(9) HILEY (Early Belle)—This is a seedling of the Belle of Georgia. It is one of the best of all peaches of North China type. It is described as being large size, creamy white with rich blush and sunny side, fine quality and an excellent shipper. This variety has only been out a few years, but is one of the varieties that is being planted extensively in the South. July.

(10) GREENSBORO—Last but not least is the Greensboro. This is perhaps the best early peach. It originated in North Carolina by John A. Young. It ripens with the Alexander, but is much larger, flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin; will not stand long shipment. June.

General List of Profitable Varieties of Peaches.

SNEED—Fruit medium to large; flesh firm and sweet, fine quality, but is a shy bearer. May and June.

ALEXANDER—Too well known to describe. About the first to ripen. June.

AMSDEN JUNE—Resembles Alexander; a very good early peach.

TRIUMPH—Early, free stone yellow peach; ripens with the Alexander. The fruit is small, with a very small pit. The peach is covered with a heavy coat of fuz, which is an objection to the Triumph. June and July.

OLD MIXON FREE—This is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish white, with a red cheek, flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. August.

VICTOR—Originated in Smith county, Texas. Fruit medium to large; flesh white, pleasant sub-acid flavor; annual bearer; earlier than the Sneed; sub-cling.

STUMP—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored; freestone. Very productive and one of the best market varieties. August.

HEATH CLING—Fruit very large; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. September.

✓ MAMIE ROSS—Originated in Texas. Ripens in June, just after Early Rivers. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality; a regular and very prolific bearer. June and July.

✓ SALWAY—A large, late, yellow freestone of English origin, handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, very productive. Ripens after Smock. September.

✓ MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches; should be in every collection. July

✓ EARLY RIVERS—A large peach with pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek. In some sections this is a good peach. June and July.

✓ CHAMPION—Fruit large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheeks; freestone and a good shipper. August.

✓ CHINESE CLING—An old standard; well known everywhere. August.

✓ EVERBEARING—This is a novelty. It is claimed that this variety will bear and ripen peaches three months in the year, but we do not think it profitable to plant the everbearing peach for market.

BOKARA NO. 3—This is a remarkable peach for its hardiness. It has stood a temperature of 28 degrees below zero without killing the trees. It is noted for the fine high-colored fruit, rich in flavor, and makes it one of the best for market, coming as it does at the season when good peaches are wanted. August.

✓ CRAWFORD'S EARLY—This beautiful yellow peach is a great favorite for market purposes. The tree is vigorous and healthy and produces large crops. July.

✓ OLD MIXON CLING—This is one of the best cling stone peaches now grown. Succeeds over a large territory. August.

✓ SMOCK—A large, juicy, yellow, productive peach; is a desirable peach for canning purposes.

✓ MATHEWS BEAUTY—Comes from middle Georgia, and at one time was very popular, but not being planted so much now.

Prices of Peach Trees.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
First class, 5-6 feet	.20c	\$1 50	\$ 7 50	\$ 65 00
First class, 4-5 feet	.15c	1 25	6 50	55 00
First class, 3-4 feet	.10c	1 00	5 50	50 00
First class, 2-3 feet	.10c	75	4 50	40 00

June budded peach trees are budded in June on seedlings from the previous fall planting. Are desirable for commercial orchard planting, as they are light in weight, no surplus freight to add to cost and come into bearing as soon as larger one and two-year-old trees.

Prices of June Budded Peach Trees.

	10	100	1,000
First class, 2-3 feet	.75c	\$4 00	\$30 00
First class, 1-2 feet	.50c	3 00	25 00
Under 1 foot	.35c	2 50	20 00
50 at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates.			

Chattanooga Nurseries:

Tennessee, March 21, 1905.

Gentlemen: The three hundred grape vines received, which give satisfaction, and enclosed find check for same. Yours truly,

W. B. STONER.

CHERRIES

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so desirable.

We would not advise planting the Cherry South of central Georgia, Mississippi or Texas, as it is uncertain in the extreme south. Anywhere north of central Georgia and Mississippi it is very profitable.



BALDWIN—The tree is an upright, vigorous grower; leaves broad-bloom, pure white. The fruit is almost perfectly round; very dark, flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest of the Morello type. June.

GOV. WOOD—This is one of the best varieties to plant. It is an old variety that has been "tried and proved." The tree is a vigorous grower and bears great loads of fruit. Sweet.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, dark red. This is one of the most profitable varieties to plant. The fruit is very desirable for canning purposes. Sour.

MONTMORENCY—This is another popular variety to plant for commercial purposes. The tree is a vigorous grower and is very productive. Sour.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very bright purplish black, tender and juicy, very rich and excellent flavor. Sweet.

NAPOLEON—Of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious; profitable for market; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert; forms a grand tree that ripens its heavy crops in July.

MAY DUKE—An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens over a long period; fine form. Sour.

MORELLO-ENGLISH—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender.

DYE HOUSE—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender, rather rich, sprightly sub-acid; very productive, ripening a week before Early Richmond. June. Sour.

WRAGG—Claimed to be much hardier than English Morello, otherwise it seems to be an exact duplicate of that variety. July. Sour.

Price of Sour Cherry Trees.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
First class, 5-6 feet .....	.35c	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
First class, 4-5 feet .....	.30c	2 50	20 00	150 00
First class, 3-4 feet .....	.25c	2 00	15 00	100 00

Price of Sweet Cherry Trees.

	Each.	10	100
First class, 5-6 feet .....	.45c	\$4 00	\$30 00
First class, 4-5 feet .....	.35c	3 00	25 00
First class, 3-4 feet .....	.30c	2 50	20 00

GRAPES

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by everyone who has a garden, a yard, or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still it yields its graceful bunches of luscious, blooming fruit. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought.

Description of Varieties.

McPIKE—This grand new variety was originated in Southern Illinois. The McPike is a seedling of the Wordon, and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Wordon to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy, with a leaf unprecedented, it is earlier than the Concord; bunches large, even and compact; berries even in size, covered with beautiful bloom, blue black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Wordon. The berries are of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference and of superb quality; by far the best grape grown; one berry measured 3 3-5 inches. The grape is almost perfection. Price 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen. Black.

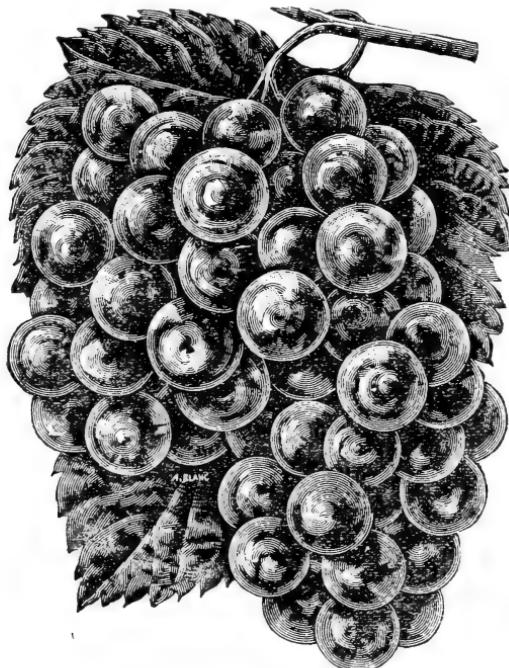
CAMPBELL'S EARLY—It is strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; it is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy, free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp; good keeper. Middle August. Price 25c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

JAMES—Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong. 25c each.

SCUPPERNONG—Berries large, seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy; very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine grape; wine when properly prepared resembles Muscatel. 25c each.

DELAWARE—One of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, with an exceedingly sweet and delicious flavor; vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch large, berry round; color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord. Vine exceedingly hardy; has been exposed to a temperature of more than 20 degrees below zero without injury, and is entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord.



AGAWAM (Rogers' Hybrid No. 15)—Red or maroon color; bunches unusually loose, shouldered, berries large; skin thick, fleshy, pulpy; meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; a good keeper; vine a strong, rank grower, hardy and productive; should be pruned, leaving long canes. Black.

CONCORD—Grown extensively all over the country; very productive; flesh moderately sweet and juicy; bunch large, almost black. This is a very popular grape. The objection is that some seasons it rots very badly. Black. 10c each: \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

NIAGARA—The vine is remarkable strong grower and very hardy; bunches are very large and uniform; quality good. White.

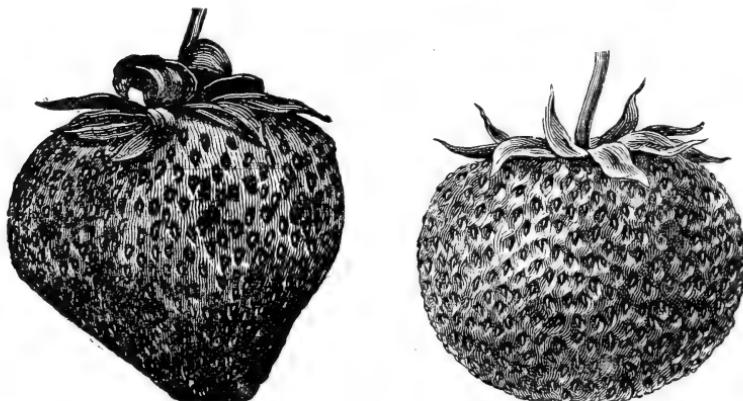
DIAMOND—Vigorous grower; foliage dark, and entirely free from mildew; a prolific bearer; pulp tender and juicy; ripens before Concord. White.

CATAWBA—Bunches large and loose; berries of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; requires good soil for best results.

WYOMING RED—A very early red grape; desirable for the garden and vineyard; a good healthy grower.

Prices of Grape Vines (except where noted): Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$7.00; per 1,000, \$45.00; 6 at dozen, 50 at 100 and 500 at 1,000 rate.

STRAWBERRIES



DIRECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS—We have received every season a number of letters asking when was the best time to plant strawberries. Here in the South, strawberries can be successfully planted from October to April 1—down south as far as Florida the planting is done in September and October, and a crop is gathered off these the following season. In this section and northern Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and in Kentucky and Northern and Western states, the best time to plant is the spring of year. We usually start planting in February and plant up until the first of April.

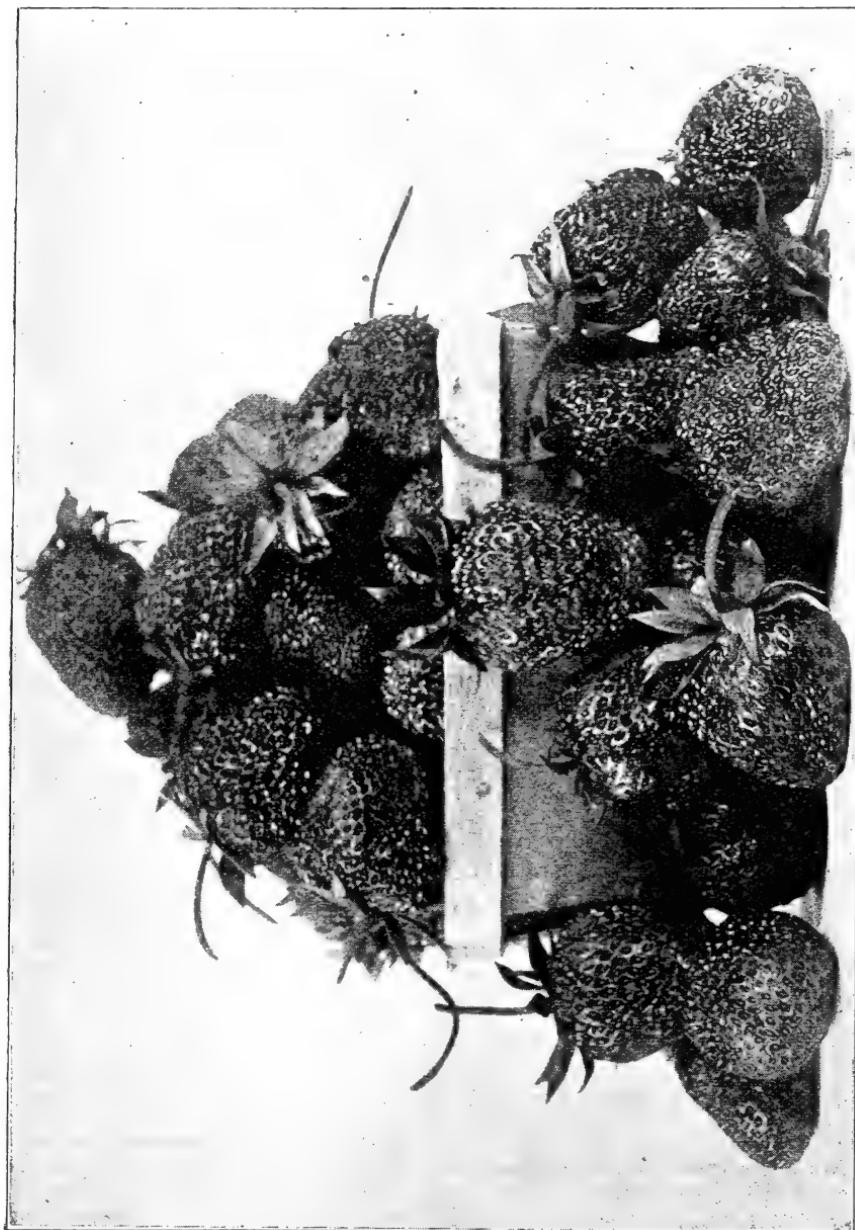
SOILS AND LOCATION—Any good, well drained soil that will produce corn, wheat or potatoes, will make good strawberries. But here, in this section, we try to select eastern or southern exposure, as early fruit is what we want, and to get it plant some good early varieties on an eastern or southern hillside, and you are sure to get it if given proper cultivation.

VARIETIES TO PLANT—Too many people make a mistake of planting too many varieties. For early berries plant Michel's Early and Excelsior; for next early, Lady Thompson; for medium, Bubach, Klondyke and Aroma; for late, Gandy. This is enough varieties. But this is only a pointer. In some sections these varieties do not all succeed like they do in this section, so the beginner must see some local grower for best varieties in his section.

Description of Varieties.

MICHEL'S EARLY—At one time the most popular early variety, but is now having to give way to newcomers. It is early, medium in size and a fairly good shipper.

EXCELSIOR—A popular early variety, probably the earliest variety of any merit; very popular in the extreme South, being short, conical, dark red, firm and a good shipper; productive for an early variety.



CLIMAX (Per.)—This valuable new early variety comes from Maryland and was grown from seed of Bubach, crossed with Hoffman. In time of ripening it is but a few days later than Excelsior and almost as large as Bubach, while in yield, is far ahead of this old favorite. Each berry is a perfect specimen. No misshapen or knotty fruit to sort out or bother with. Yields are reported from its native state from 300 bushels to 500 bushels per acre. Another very valuable point is its firmness, being a valuable berry for long shipments. Too much cannot be said for this valuable new production, and no one should fail to have it in their collection of valuable new varieties. Price, 50c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

KLONDYKE—This variety originated in the South, and has been extensively planted all through Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida and in North Carolina, and now all the Southern States are calling for the Klondyke. The plant resembles the Lady Thompson in foliage, habits and growth. The preference to Klondyke over Lady Thompson is the large size berries, the high color, and its firmness, making it one of the finest berries in cultivation as a shipper.

SENATOR DUNLAT—Ripens medium early and is proving to be a profitable market variety. The plant growth is all that could be desired—healthy, robust, and makes plants freely and does not by any means disappoint its owner at fruiting time. By all means don't forget to plant Senator Dunlap.

TEXAS—This is one of the newer introductions, coming in for a share of honor. The Texas is the coming berry for the South and Western states. On our grounds the past season it proved up to be all we could expect.

LADY THOMPSON—This variety came into the Southern berry growers' notice about eight or ten years ago, and no variety of strawberries ever introduced has had such a run from Kentucky to the Gulf, and from Maryland to Texas. All growers in the South are loud in its praise. The Lady Thompson is the money maker for the Southern berry grower.

Mid-Season and Late Varieties.

HAVERLAND (P)—This is one of the standard varieties that has held its own—it is one of the most productive varieties we have. The berries are very long, and sometimes we find them three inches long, a heavy cropper, berries light color, ripe on one side, white on the under side; berries lie in a cluster on the soil, must be mulched to protect them. When planted beside Aroma or Brandywine will produce fine results.

BRANDYWINE—One of the best of our standard sorts; will staminate blossoms, and excellent to pollenate the medium late or second early pistillates, and a good all-round general crop variety. Fruit of large size and fine appearance.

BUBACH (P)—Fruit uniformly large and handsome; conical, bright scarlet; moderately firm and of fair quality; valuable for home use or nearby market, mid-summer.

CRESCENT (Improved) (P)—The standard of productiveness all over the country; succeeds everywhere; stands neglect best of any; plant small, berries fair size, bright and attractive, not very firm. Many growers still consider this the most profitable berry for market. A few years ago a new berry was introduced into this section, which proved to be an improved Crescent. We sell a great amount of this variety every year. We have a full stock of extra fine plants.

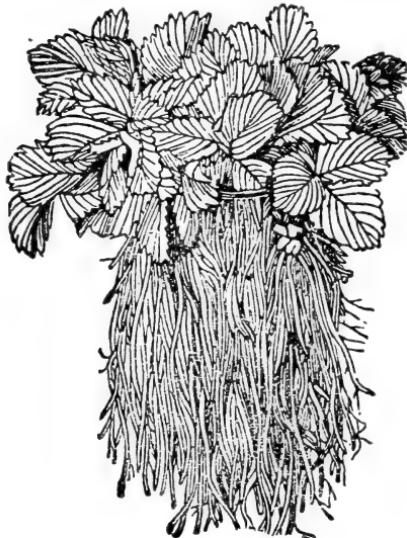
WARFIELD (P)—This is a grand berry, one of the best of the standards. We sell more plants of this than of any other every year. Resembles Wilson, but is a heavier bearer and better shipper. Plants are small, more like Crescent; requires a strong staminate about every third row for best results.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC (S)—Is one of the good medium varieties, large size and quite productive. It is a vigorous, healthy plant, with never a spot of rust. It has a strong staminate blossom and is especially valuable as a pollener. This variety is largely grown in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., one of the largest strawberry sections in the world.

NICK OHMER—The plants are all vigor, healthfulness and stockiness itself and bear heavy crops. The berries are very large, firm and highly colored and will class strictly fancy on any market. Ripens mid-season to late.

AROMA (Per.)—Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality, and produces in abundance.

GANDY (Per.)—While this is an old variety, it is probably the best late variety that has ever been produced, is growing more and more in favor each year. It does best in low bottom land that can be well drained, and will do extra well in rich clay soil. Fruit above medium size, dark color, very firm and is a good shipper.



Price of Strawberry Plants,

Except Where Noted.

	100	1,000
Michael's Early	50c	\$2.25
Excelsior	50c	2 00
Aroma	60c	2 25
Klondike	50c	1 75
Senator Dunlap	50c	1 75
Texas	75c	3 25
Lady Thompson	50c	1 75
Haverland	75c	3 50
Brandywine	60c	2 75
Bulach	75c	3 00
Crescent	75c	3 00
Warfield	75c	3 00
Tennessee Prolific	75c	3 00
Nick Ohmer	50c	2 50
Gauds	50c	2 00

For large quantities write us for low f. o. b. price. We will not be under-sold by any reliable plant man.

Varieties marked (S) are staminate, or perfect bloomers.

Varieties marked (P) are pistillate, or imperfect bloomers, and must be planted with varieties marked (S).

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should

not be less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is so much exposed that the plants are inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall, on the mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficiently to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.



COLUMBIAN—A later introduction that is very popular in the South. The canes grow very high and produce an abundance of fruit. We have seen them grow eight feet, and were loaded from the ground up. Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$16.00.

CUTHBERT (Red)—Perfectly hardy; canes tall and vigorous, enormously productive; berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome. The berries are very firm and stand shipment well. This is perhaps the most profitable red raspberry grown in the south. Per doz., 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$12.50.

LOUDON (Red)—A very large red variety which was introduced a few years ago by Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., and is one of the coming raspberries. Resembles the Cuthbert berries, larger and very firm; the berries will hang on the canes for a week after they color up before they get soft. Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$3.00; per 1,000, \$15.00.

SHAFFERS—This is a popular purple variety that succeeds well in the South. The berries are very fine, and is one of the best for canning purposes. The canes root from the tips like the black caps. Per doz., 75c; per 100, \$2.00; per 1,000, \$15.00.

OHIO (Black Cap)—The greatest producer among the Black Caps for canning or evaporation; claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts. The plants are very hardy and succeed well in the South; berries fine flavor and a good shipper. Per doz., 75c; per 100, \$2.00; per 1,000, \$12.50.

CUMBERLAND—It is now a settled fact that this is the chief of the Black Caps and will make the grower more money and reputation than any other variety ever introduced. Its points of excellence are great vigor and size of bushes, productiveness, and large berries. Its extreme hardiness has been fully shown and it will succeed anywhere a Black Cap can be grown. 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows five feet apart, with plants three feet apart in rows; for market, in rows six feet apart, with plants three feet apart in rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as for raspberries. May be planted either Fall or Spring.



Early Harvest Blackberry.

A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously and hardy; enormously productive. Berries sweet and of the highest quality. This variety succeeds well in the South, and is extensively planted. Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$12.50.

ICEBERG BLACKBERRY—This remarkable berry was originated by Luther Burbank. The fruit is not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, can be seen in the ripe berry. It is quite up to the average in hardiness and productiveness. Sweet and melting. A great novelty.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny.

Will make liberal allowance of free stock for names and addresses of your neighbors who buy trees and plants.

DEWBERRIES

THE LUCRETIA DEWBERRY is a decided improvement on the blackberry. It begins to ripen just as late strawberries give out, and continues to bear large luscious fruit for four or five weeks. It never fails to bear. Its large size, immense productiveness, and its singularly handsome appearance, makes it a profitable fruit, a great seller and money maker. A great deal of money is being made on Lucretia. It is fine for either field or garden culture. Most wholesome of all fruits. The vines tied up to stakes occupy but little room, and are an ornament in a well-kept garden. They live and bear for ten years or more. Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$2.25; per 1,000, \$10.00.

Miscellaneous Fruits

GOOSEBERRIES.



This fruit is so useful for cooking when green or ripe, and may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home and market use. It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality, and, unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew.

HOUGHTON—Berries medium, unless bush is well thinned by pruning

in late fall or early spring, when they are good size. Color pale red, tender and good; heavy bearer. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

DOWNING—Large, green, very handsome fruit; immense cropper; strong grower; free from mildew. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

RED JACKET—Best of the list of gooseberries, being hardier and a better grower and also free from mildew. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

To be successful with the gooseberries you must prune thoroughly, manure heavily and spray with Paris green, 1 oz. to 10 gallons water for worms, and potassium sulphite 1 oz. to 4 gallons water for mildew.

CURRENTS.

Ripe just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks. There is no more useful fruit than the currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

RED DUTCH—Berries medium, heavy bearer, strong grower. 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

CHERRY—Fruit very large, sometimes measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; strong grower; 10c each; 60c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

BLACK NAPLES—The best black currant; will stand most any climate; very productive; valuable for jelly. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

WHITE GRAPE—Best of the white currants, fruit large and sweet; good grower; prolific. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

RHUBARB.

RHUBARB—Valuable for pies, sauces, etc. 75c per doz.; 50 plants, \$2.00.

MULBERRIES.

4 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

DOWNING—Fruit rich, sub-acid flavor; lasts 5 or 6 weeks; hardy tree.

NEW AMERICAN—A sport from Downing and precisely like that well known sort, but decidedly hardier.

HICKS—(Everbearing)—Wonderfully prolific; fruit rather sweet; ripens during a period of three or four months.

FIGS.

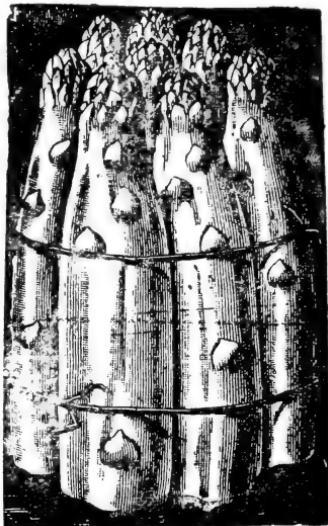
20c each. \$2.00 per dozen. \$12.50 per 100.

BROWN TURKEY—Fruit medium size, brown, sweet, prolific; most reliable for field culture.

CELESTIAL—Small, pale violet, very sweet, prolific, hardy.

Will make liberal allowance of free stock for names and addresses of your neighbors who buy trees and plants.

ASPARAGUS.



PALMETTO—Of southern origin; quality excellent; early, large, prolific; those who have used it will have no other. Strong 2-year roots, 50c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

PERSIMMONS—Japanese.

50c each. \$4.00 per dozen. Size, 3 to 4 feet.

Is well adapted anywhere in the cotton belt; the tree is a vigorous grower; prolific bearer; fruit should be allowed to hang on the tree until a light frost has fallen; this will greatly improve the flavor. For shipping they must be gathered before frost, as they will not keep long after frost falls on them.

POMEGRANATES.

2 to 3 feet, 25c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

PURPLE SEED—Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; sweet and of the best quality.

Alabama, March 10, 1905.

Chattanooga Nurseries:

Gentlemen: I enclose check for \$113.90. I have delivered to parties ordering with me and they are well pleased. Your trees were better than expected, and you shall have my influence for future orders. Yours, etc.,

...D. H. ROUSE.

Will make liberal allowance of free stock for names and addresses of your neighbors who buy trees and plants.

NUT-BEARING TREES

PECANS—Grafted.

FROTSCHEN EGG SHELL—Very large, 40 or 50 nuts to the pound; shell very thin; easily cracked with the teeth; meat sweet; can be removed from the shell whole; one of the best of the grafted pecans.

STUART—Nut very large, about 2 inches around, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; thin shell; good heavy bearer.

RUSSELL—Originated at Ocean Springs, Miss. Russell is one of the very finest large Paper Shell Pecans, with the exception of the Young, having the thinnest shell of any pecan in the list. Nut large, kernel full of good quality.

SCHLEY—Originated at Scranton, Miss. In excellence of nut the Schley Pecan is not surpassed by any other nut, being about as near all meat as is possible for a Pecan to be. Nut large, shell very thin, and practically without "corky substance," the petitions being thin and hard.

Price of Grafted Pecans.

1-2 ft., each, 70c; 10, \$6.50; 100, \$60.00. 2-3 ft., each, 80c; 10, \$7.50; 100, \$70.00. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., each, 90c; 10, \$8.50; 100, \$80.00.

SEEDLINGS—From large selected thin shell nuts. 50c each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100; for 2 to 3 feet trees.

CHESTNUTS.

NATIVE AMERICAN AND SPANISH—Three to four feet trees, 25c each; \$2.25 per dozen.

WALNUTS.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND JAPANESE—2 to 3 feet, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Evergreens and Ornamentals.

ARBOR VITEA—American, Chinese, Golden, Irish Juniper, Norway Spruce, Hemlock, Spruce. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

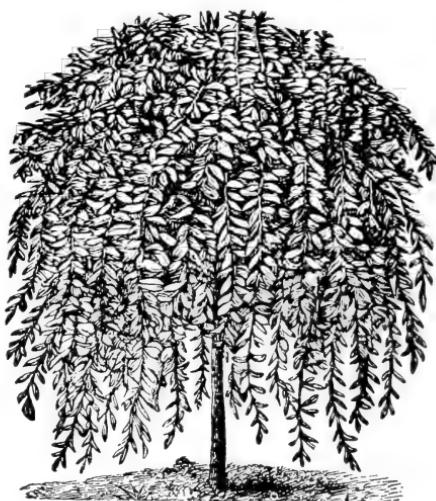
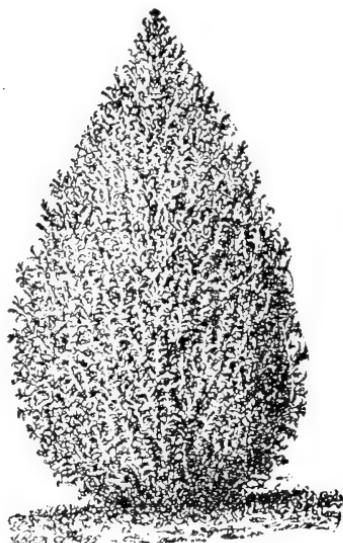
MULBERRY—(*Morus.*)

TEAS WEEPING—The most graceful and hardy Weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It will undoubtedly take the foremost place among Weeping trees; it has beautiful foliage; is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; is one of the hardiest, enduring the cold of the North and heat of the South; safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting. Trees are four to six feet high. \$1.00 each.

WILLOW.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING—(*Caprea pendula*)—A distinct variety, having reddish shotts and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, and with the branches drooping gracefully to

the ground, and is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or other small enclosures. Extensively planted, and should be in every collection of ornamental shrubbery. Hardy and of vigorous growth. Four to six feet, \$1.00 each; per 10, \$8.50.



MAGNOLIA.

GRANDIFLORA—This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the end of April and lasts until the middle of July. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10. 3 to 4 feet, 65c each; \$5.00 per 10.

BOXWOOD—As with many plants that have gradually gone out, it is again becoming in great demand. \$8.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 1,000.

CALIFORNIA PRIVIT—Makes one of the handsomest of ornamental hedges; also desirable to grow in clumps; perfectly hardy and almost an evergreen; desirable for private grounds and parks. Should be planted 12 inches apart and cut back to 8 or 10 inches so as to make a dense hedge. 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

MAPLE.

SILVER-LEAVED OR WHITE (Dasycarpum)—A hardy, rapid-growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. When fully grown, 50 to 60 feet. 8 to 10 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10. 10 to 12 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

POPLAR.

CAROLINA—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green color. 8 to 10 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10. 10 to 12 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

LINDEN.

AMERICAN, OR BASSWOOD (*Americana*)—A rapid-growing, open-head or spreading tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its fine, luxuriant foliage. When fully grown, 40 to 60 feet. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10. 10 to 12 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

ROSES.



LA FRANCE (Hybrid Tea)—No variety can surpass it in delicate coloring—silvery rose shades, with pink. It has a satin sheen over all its petals. It is universally regarded as the most useful of roses, for it is hardy. It blooms continuously, and is first-class in every respect.

GOLDEN GATE (Tea)—This is one of the really meritorious Tea Roses, a strong grower, flowers of fine, large size, buds beautiful, color shell pink, shading to creamy-flesh on outer petals. A fine forcer.

PAPA GONTIER (Tea)—A fine forcing rose; also fine for field planting. We sell immense quantities of this fine rose. It has a fine bud, open flower, semi-double. Color, dark carmine flushed crimson.



Maman Cochet.

MAMAN COCHET (Tea)—The Pink Cochet. No finer rose than this. The color is a deep rosy-pink, the inner side of the petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden-yellow. We pronounce this the finest rose by far that has been introduced from France. No rose surpasses it in vigorous growth and the immense size of its buds and flowers. Indeed, nothing in the Tea family approaches it in size except White Maman Cochet. This rose is planted by florists everywhere. For summer cut flowers it is a wonder. Deliciously fragrant.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—A rich velvety-crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson. A magnificent rose, equally beautiful in the bud state or open. This is the best known of all Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance.

and richness of color; as easy of cultivation as many of the more common varieties, and perfectly hardy.

METEOR (Hybrid Tea)—A velvety red ever-bloomer of the deepest glowing crimson, as fine as a Hybrid. A beautiful open rose. A free bloomer and a very excellent pot rose. It is a vigorous, bushy grower, with a healthy, bright foliage of the deepest green.

BABY RAMBLER—THE NEW ROSE—Successive blooms every day from June until frost, out of doors. In pots in the house it will bloom every day of the year. Think of roses every day from June until frost, or the year round indoors. It has been known to have 120 flowers on a single panicle. This wonderful ever-blooming rose has won the following prizes at the world's greatest shows: At Paris, at London, at Orleans, National Horticultural Society of France, Royal Horticultural Society of London. This valuable new rose originated in Orleans, France, and is offered for sale in this country for the first time. The sale will be enormous, for there never was such a rose offered before. Stock limited this year. Universal price for strong field-grown bushes, \$1.00 each.

PERSIAN YELLOW.

A small to medium-sized bright golden-yellow rose, very double and pretty. An early bloomer, and much the finest yellow rose we have.

MARGARET DICKSON.

Combines entire hardiness, delicate texture, vigorous growth, beautiful form, delightful fragrance and repeated seasons of bloom. Other white roses have some of these qualities, but the MARGARET DICKSON is the only one combining all of them.

Should have a place in every garden. Strong plants for this season.

EARL OF DUFFERIN.

One of the finest new roses, a brilliant deep velvety crimson; large cup-shaped and fragrant. This, with the two preceding, makes a combination that cannot fail to please the most exacting, and is recommended with the utmost confidence.

CABBAGE PLANTS.

We can supply the following varieties of Cabbage Plants: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Augusta Trucker, Short Stem Flat Dutch, at \$1.50 per 1,000 f. o. b. express office, Young's Island, S. C. Shipment any time from December 1st to March 15th.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper Sulphate	6 pounds.
Quicklime	4 pounds.
Water	40 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make forty gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

Paris Green.

Paris Green	1 pound.
Water	250 gallons.

If this mixture is to be used on peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. *Paris green and bordeaux can be applied with perfect safety.* The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

“Target Brand”

Scale Destroyer

The Best Remedy for Controlling the San Jose Scale



The fruit growing community, as well as nurserymen and many of the Experiment Stations, are fast acknowledging the advantages of SOLUBLE OILS for spraying for the scale. Not only are they as effective as Lime, Sulphur and Salt, but they are more easily prepared and applied.

“TARGET BRAND” SCALE DESTROYER is the result of several years of study and experiments. It differs from most of the oils now on the market by the fact that it is not a crude oil preparation. The action of it in killing the scale works absolutely no bad effect on the tree; on the contrary, it contains chemical properties which rather increase the vitality of the latter and at the same time leaving the bark in a clean and healthy condition.

“TARGET BRAND” SCALE DESTROYER is composed of parafine and vegetable oils, and comprise a higher oil figure than any preparation ever offered for spraying, namely, 90 per cent. of oil.

Besides having the advantage of covering fully one-third more surface (by its spreading power) than Lime, Sulphur and Salt, it has proven in tests at Experiment Stations to have greater covering qualities than other soluble oils, besides being most effective (see page 352, Bulletin No. 107, West Virginia Experiment Station). The oil is soluble instantly in any water, and can be prepared by any inexperienced person, the preparation requiring no cooking or boiling.

South Haven, Mich., 7-16, 1906.

Gentlemen:—Target Brand is O. K. We spray with half the expense and time as with the Sulphur Wash. The other fellows laugh at us, but WE SPRAY FOUR BARRELS while they SPRAY ONE in the same time from start, and Target Brand does as good work as the Sulphur Wash. We never have sore hands nor sore horses, and not only that, the wash spoils harness, pumps and hose, and clogs up fiercely.

On young trees we spray only on one side, as the Target Brand works around the limbs where wash does not. In every way we want all to know that to be up-to-date use Target Brand Scale Destroyer.

Scale has destroyed most one-half the trees about this locality.

Wishing you success,

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. M. SONTAG, Prop.

PRICES—Per quart, 35c, 65c per one-half gallon, 1 gallon \$1.00, \$3.75 for five gallons, ten gallons \$7.50, \$15.00 for 25 gallons, 50 gallon barrel \$25.00.

DILUTION—In the dormant condition of trees one part of TARGET BRAND S. D. to 20 parts of water.

GUARANTEED not to injure the hands, body or clothing and a sure destroyer of SAN JOSE SCALE.

100 Fruits and Shrubs for \$3

For three dollars we will ship to any address the following superb collection of 100 true, lusty, thrifty Fruit Trees, Vines and Ornamental Shrubs—enough for a complete home orchard. This is the most liberal offer ever made by a reliable Nursery. We make it because we want you to test the superior quality and vigor of the stock we grow in the famous red lands of the Cumberland Mountains, and because we know this assortment will give such entire satisfaction that you will want more.

25 Excelsior and 25 Aroma Strawberries.

4 Apples—1 Gano, 1 Early Harvest, 1 Ben Davis, 1 Grimes' Golden.

4 Peaches—1 Early Belle, 1 Greensboro, 1 Elberta, 1 Heath Cling.

2 Pears—1 Keiffer, 1 Duchess.

2 Plums—1 Abundance, 1 Burbank.

2 Cherries—1 Early Richmond, 1 Montmorency.

All the above fine 2-year trees.

10 Grapes—4 Concord, 4 Niagara, 2 Agawan.

10 Raspberries—2 kinds, Red and Black.

10 Blackberries—2 kinds, Early and Late.

4 Ornamental Shrubs—1 Variegated Double Althea, 1 Kerria Japonica, 1 Hydrangea, 1 Maman Cochet Rose, 1 Baby Rambler Rose, 1 Golden Gate Rose.

Send your order now—TODAY—or you may forget and regret it.

From

CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES

Chattanooga

Tennessee

